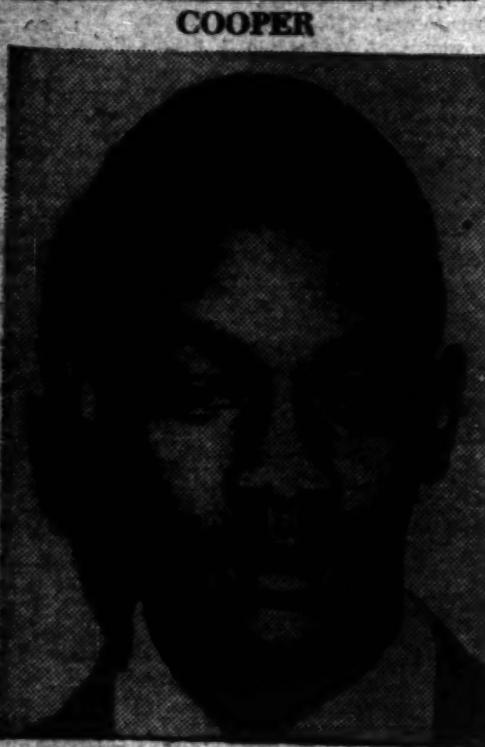
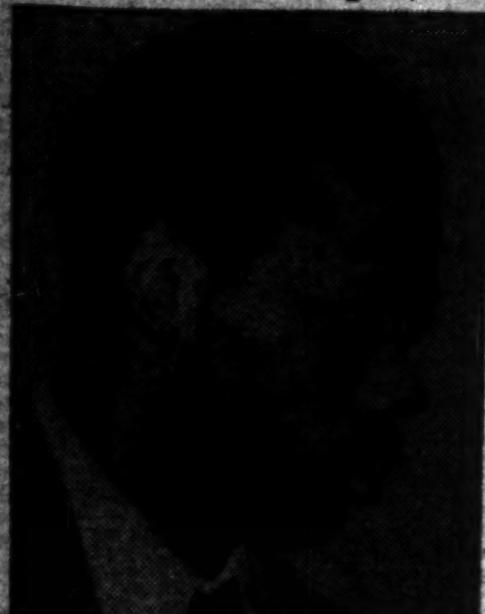


NEW TRIAL IS ORDERED FOR TRENTON 2

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 24.—The New Jersey Supreme Court today threw out the verdict that jailed the Trenton Two for life, and ordered a new trial for them. The unanimous reversal by the seven-man court was an important but limited victory for the two framed Negro men, Ralph Cooper and Collis English. They have been in prison 46 months for a crime they could not have committed.

Today's decision, written by Justice William A. Wachefeld, reversed the verdict on three counts:

• Improper introduction of a policeman's memo which was later referred to by prosecutor Volpe as a "confession." The use it was put to and the remarks concerning it made by the prosecutor in his summation intensified the error of its admission and made it prejudicial to (Continued on Page 6)



Ralph Cooper Thankful for People Who Aided

When Louis Moroze, secretary of the New Jersey Civil Rights Congress, brought the news of the court's reversal of the Trenton 2 conviction to Ralph Cooper in prison, Cooper grabbed his hand and started to cry. He kept saying, "Thank God for the people who stuck by us." Moroze could not see Collis English, the other victim.

Cooper wondered why a new trial was ordered. He declared: "It is clear that we are both innocent. Why don't they just free us?" Cooper expressed concern for the health of English, who he said should be sent to a hospital, instead of to Mercer County jail, to which they are scheduled to be transferred.

By JOHN PITTMAN

The Soviet Union yesterday called for an immediate cease-fire in Korea. Soviet Foreign Minister A. Y. Vishinsky declared that a cease-fire is the most important question in the whole problem of a solution to the Korean issue. He proposed an addition to the original Soviet draft resolution,

DOCKERS TO EISENHOWER: FULFILL KOREA PLEDGE

HONOLULU, Nov. 24 (FP) — The International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union executive board has called on President-elect Eisenhower to carry out his campaign pledge to bring "an immediate end" to the war in Korea. Describing the Korean war as "the most unpopular and the fourth most deadly conflict in American history," the board recalled:

"Two years and four months ago, immediately after Korean hostilities began and before so many thousands of American and other lives were lost, the president of the ILWU (Harry Bridges) was jailed for 21 days because he advocated cease-fire and peaceable settlement of the dispute by the UN.

"Today, the overwhelming majority of the American people are in agreement with that position and want to see the Korean war brought to immediate end. This statement is confirmed by the response given to Dwight D. Eisenhower's promise to fly to Korea for the purpose of bringing about immediate peace. We are of the belief that this expressed determination of Mr. Eisenhower was in a large measure responsible for the landslide vote given to him."

The board reaffirmed the position taken by its 1951 convention, supporting an immediate cease-fire, with all unresolved issues such as exchange of war prisoners left to settlement by the UN General Assembly.

"We call upon President-elect

Eisenhower to fulfill the pledge he made," the board said, "and we promise to support any and all genuine efforts made by him for immediate end to the conflict."

Quill Outlines Preparations For Bus Strike

Michael J. Quill, president of the CIO Transport Workers Union, declared yesterday that the strike against nine private bus lines will start Dec. 1 as scheduled, unless the companies have a direct answer for the union today, in the meeting called by Theodore H. Kheel, impartial umpire of the transit industry.

The 10 a.m. meeting, in which the union and spokesmen for the nine bus lines will participate, is being held at the Bar Association offices at 42 W. 44 St. The union is seeking the 40-hour week, but the companies insist they first get permission to raise the 10-cent fare to 15 cents.

Quill, in a press conference, cited meetings with each of the nine companies since Nov. 6, when the union membership voted to authorize a strike.

He declared emergency bus service would be available to hospitals and to schools for handicapped children.

which would put remaining questions, after a cease-fire had been declared, up to the commission proposed in the Soviet draft resolution, with agreements reached by two-thirds vote of the commission members.

Speaking before the First Political Committee of the General Assembly, Vishinsky recalled that the Soviet draft resolution had proposed a commission to consist of the U.S., Great Britain, France, People's China, the Soviet Union, India, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, the North Democratic Republic, South Korea and Burma.

Vishinsky sharply criticized other resolutions before the Political Committee as voiding the question of an immediate cease-fire and therefore envisioning a continuation of the war.

WAR PLAN CITED

The Soviet Foreign Minister said the "Washington resolution," known as the 21-nation draft resolution, was actually a resolution

to continue the war. He charged that the ruling circles of the U.S. are bent on continuing the war and extending it. He charged that Washington is "overtly training" Japanese armed forces for an impending attack on China.

He cited a Nov. 17 report of the Japanese newspaper, "Mainichi," to the effect that a Japanese official had requested U.S. military authorities in Japan not to take Japanese citizens to fight in Korea without previous contact with Japanese authorities.

Vishinsky charged that Japanese soldiers are already being used in the Korean war by the U.S. He said that the regime of Premier Yoshida had served notice that it would regard further seizures of Japanese by the U.S. garrisons in Japan for service in Korea as violation of the laws of entry and exit.

The 21-power draft resolution, and the Mexican and Peruvian (Continued on Page 7)

3 Canada Jewish Papers Ask Truman Save Rosenbergs

TORONTO, Nov. 24. — The Western Bulletin, the official organ of the Jewish Community Council of that city, went on record as of the Canadian people generally, to the death sentence imposed on the Rosenbergs, has found expression in the Anglo-Jewish press of Canada.

In Vancouver, the entire Editorial Committee of the Jewish

profound abhorrence of the Canadian Jewish community, as well as of the Canadian people generally, to the death sentence imposed on the Rosenbergs, has found expression in the Anglo-Jewish press of Canada.

While not questioning the conviction itself, the Bulletin's editorial Committee pointed to the undue harshness of the sentence, its absolutely unprecedented character, and the similar demand voiced by leading U.S. Jewish newspapers, as the reasons for its stand.

In Winnipeg, Melvin Fenson, editor of the Jewish Post, the oldest Anglo-Jewish weekly in Western Canada, reprinted on his editorial page the full text of an appeal by Rabbi Abraham Conbach, a noted American religious leader, asking for clemency for the Rosenbergs.

In Toronto, The Daily Hebrew Journal, in an editorial, appealed for clemency for the Rosenbergs and asked President Truman to commute their sentence.

These facts indicate how profoundly disturbed the Canadian people, and especially Canadian Jews are, over the threat of death that now hangs ominously over the heads of the Rosenbergs.

Washington's \$817 Puts Us at Half-Way Mark

Supporters of our paper in Washington, D.C. came through with \$817 yesterday, which made it possible for us to go over the half-way mark in our campaign for \$50,000 to keep going until the end of the year.

The \$817 was raised at a party in the nation's capital in honor of our Washington correspondent Rob F. Hall and his wife, Mickey. The party also set up on an organized basis a Freedom of the Press Committee in the nation's capital, which will be devoted to fighting for the right of the working-class, peace press to publish. Including pledges, the total raised at the party was \$1,000.

The \$817, plus \$385 raised previously from supporters of the pa-

per in the Maryland-D. C. area, brings this area to more than double the \$500 which the Baltimore Freedom of the Press Committee agreed to raise in the campaign from the area. It is the first group in the nation to reach its suggested goal.

Except for this large group contribution, the week-end showed the same tendency for the campaign to lag which existed in the last few days of the past week. As we said earlier, we need at least \$6,000 a week between now and the year's end to continue publishing. We were almost a thousand short last week. This has to be made up this week.

We told the story on Thursday of the contribution by Helen Oberkirch, whose husband, Charles,

Charles Oberkirch was for many years a trade union leader in the food industry and a supporter of our paper. Less than a week after his death, his widow sent us \$2. She followed this Friday with this letter:

"I am enclosing \$5. This is in addition to the \$2 sent last week. Believe me, it is hard because my husband's loss has added many burdens. We were left without anything. But my friends sent a little something to buy a gift for the three lovely children, Roberta, 15%; Stephen, 10, and Ann, 8%. It was something we didn't expect and we all realize the paper needs it."

"Our paper meant so much to my husband and I am sending this contribution because I know it

would have made him happy... As soon as I get over the shock (Continued from Page 3)

Received over weekend

\$1,650.15

Total thus far

\$25,199.45

Still to go

\$24,300.55

Send your contributions to:
P.O. Box 136, Cooper Station,
New York City.

Note: Through a typographical error, the wrong P.O. Box number appeared in yesterday's paper. Please note the correct one.

They Shall Not Die!

By JOSEPH NORMAN

There are two men with us tonight.
They are in rather shabby dress,
but with years of hard toil.

As they pass down your row,
shake their hands, give your promise
that they did not die in vain!

For they are here in our beloved America
for the first time in twenty-five years.

They handed me a note,
a note addressed to our President,
and asked that I read it tonight.

It begins: "Dear Mr. President:
You cannot kill the fight
for life and love and what is right—
You cannot destroy our America
by stealing the lives of the innocent
like a thief in the night—
For we are watching; our eyes are on you!

"They stole our lives, that you well know—
But what they stole they could not keep,
for we went down in history
as innocent of any crime,
except loving justice, freedom, our America.

"Our death threw up a roadblock
against the wave of terror then.
We are here once again to see
that the hard lesson is not forgotten.

"Let there be no more dead to mourn after,
to say, when it is much too late,
that it was all 'just a mistake.'

"That was our fate, remember?

"We can see the shame that today is
being put on America's conscience:
To kill two young Jews for a crime
that no one can be sure was theirs—
in a case riddled with doubt as to their guilt—
in the face of their steadfast claim
that they are innocent.

"A mother and a father convicted
on evidence that's flimsy, shaky—
the trial poisoned with the terror of our times,
Yet the death penalty, no less!

"When even confessed, proven criminals
receive no more than a few years in jail,
shall theirs be the death penalty, no less?

"It is as though we were on trial once again,
As though we, innocent of any crime, were facing
death again.
We cry out: NO! No, stop this crime!

"We do not speak alone, Mr. President;
We take heart in what we've seen
in the meeting halls, the home, the shops
of the plain people of America.

"We shake their hands in ours
and say with them their pledge:
'The Rosenbergs shall not die!'

*That's the end of the note,
except for two names at the bottom:*

SACCO AND VANZETTI

on the scoreboard

by LESTER RODNEY

Touching on a Few Topics . . .

AFTER A LOCK—though a lousy one on the co-axial cables—at Southern Cal's manpower, defense, and the passing and running of Jimmy Sears, it isn't especially daring to figure the Coast will finally beat a Big Ten representative in a Rose Bowl game. Wisconsin, the nominee as of today, has a rugged assignment, though right now it's happy about its first title in 40 years of trying. A good measuring rod is the fact that UCLA, which played Southern Cal about even and seemed to be pressing toward the insurance touchdown when the spectacular interception and 70-yard return doomed them, made the long trip to Madison during the regular season and walloped Wisconsin convincingly, 20-7.

Now if it were Michigan State . . .

The Spartans of East Lansing wound up their second straight unbeaten season, and sit on top of the college football scene as it is reckoned by won and lost figures. Along with them as major unbeaten and untied are Southern Cal and Georgia Tech and that's all.

Michigan State, the best in the midwest, at least, becomes officially part of the Big Ten football family next year. Incidentally, the Spartans' number one ranked squad has four topnotch Negro players—Leroy Bolden, who scored 8 touchdowns; Willie Thrower, who heaved some long t.d. specials; blocker Jim Ellis and end Ellis Ducket.

Our super-special of the week came through with a resounding margin as in-and-out Ohio State, a team beaten by Iowa and Pitt, as well as Purdue, knocked favored Michigan out of the New Years Day festivities, 27-7.

AT THE FIRST basketball luncheon last week, picked up a couple of opinions on the newspaper practice of publishing the gamblers' point spread odds on football. (Giant coach Steve Owen had attacked the practice, though you'd never know it from the other papers.)

Honey Russell, coach of Seton Hall power-packed courtsters, didn't make any forthright blast against the practice, but he did say this: "Well, you take the crowd at the Polo Grounds when the Giants play. I don't think more than 1 percent of them bet on the game. Does it pay to cater to that one percent?"

Sportscaster Marty Glickman said he never gives the point spread any more since the basketball scandals. It is his personal opinion, he said, that broadcasting or publishing the spread is wrong, that it spurs gambling. There is one program just before the Giant games where he does mention which team is favored, but doesn't give the exact gamblers' point spread—"A sort of compromise, I guess," he said, "but it's not like giving the points." He said the newspaper principle of "service to the readers," the alibi for giving the point spread, could be overdone to the point where "responsibility should become the main thing."

FRED BENNERS, the rookie passer whom Steve Owen has been reluctant to use, looked much sharper than the veteran Chuck Conner when he finally got his chance Sunday, and as a result the Giants are in there with a three-way tie in the wild pro football race. (There's a FOUR-way tie in the other division, Frisco, LA, Detroit and Greenbay. The play-offs may run into baseball's opening day.)

Young Benners, who flips 'em easily off his ear like a bullet in the Sammy Baugh manner, at last got a chance at a stage of the game where he could pull in the defense with running plays and fakes to set up his aerials. Owens, who leans a little to the conservative side, apparently was convinced to take a real chance on the Dallas kid after watching rookie Babe Parilli dazzle his lads the week before and rookie Eddie LeBaron look great in the first half at Washington.

An explosive addition to our now complete table of Negro players in the pro league—little known rookie Ralph Goldston of the Philly Eagles. All he did was rip through the Cleveland Browns for two big touchdowns in the fourth quarter with his team trailing 20-14 to put his reviving club in that aforementioned three-way tie!

PENNSYLVANIA IS slipping. Only three from that state on the "All Southern Conference" first team—also one from Jersey and one from New York. But it should be explained that this conference is not the one in which Georgia Tech and Alabama play. . . . A full vote by all members of the Baseball Writers Association for the Sporting News' 1952 Allstar team has Jackie Robinson at second base, where he belongs—in contrast to the selected "experts" failure to put Robby at second for the UP's National League club. . . .

SOME FIGURES on Joe Black's relieving asked for by fans arguing on that Most Valuable Player award. The magnificent rookie relieved in 56 games, 13 more than one-third of all the Dodgers played. He finished 41 games. He beat every club in the league at least once (officially, that is, actually he beat them all more than once), won at least one game in every park and especially was poison to the main contenders, the Giants, beating them officially three times and "unofficially" two more times, allowing them only two earned runs in 29 and a third inning. Beat that for value! His earned run mark was 2.15, tops for the league. When the rest of the staff collapsed in the stretch run, Black worked 13 times in August and 11 times in September to bring the team home in front.

Say, how about naming for the curious fans to see and appraise, the three voting newspaper "experts" who did not think Joe Black was even the tenth Most Valuable in the league?

JOURNALISM DEPT: The Hearst Journal-American's "Chilly Buckerbucker," who writes the "society" column for that rag, has laid down the law to England and France. "Europe's Reception of Chaplin Assailed" is the indignant headline. The column chides the Royal Family and then adds: "France is just as bad. Chaplin was royally cheered and welcomed in Paris and even entertained by President Aurier. If that isn't a sign of Uncle Sam, I don't know what it is. We should tell the French and the British that if that's the way they feel, they can go and find another Uncle."

Thought that was too rich to confine to the Hearst press. In fact, I think it's too good to keep on this side of the ocean. Will mail it to Paris.



SILENCE EMPHASIZES THE THIEF'S FAULTS

"The Thief," now at the neighborhood theaters, is being hailed as a "great innovation" because there's no dialogue in the film. Perhaps the silence is more significant as a symbol of the backward direction of recent Hollywood productions.

Not that silent films are necessarily bad. "The Informer" used a minimum of dialogue with powerful effect and Charlie Chaplin's immortal "City Lights" was also voiceless.

In "The Thief," however, the silence is often forced. It becomes a "gimmick," a "twist," and therefore fails its ends.

Perhaps in response to the film's silence, Ray Milland, a good journeyman actor, resorts to grimaces and elaborate gestures to get over his message—a style that becomes uncomfortable to the audience.

The plot is one of those time-worn inventions dealing with a U. S. atomic scientist turned spy. He is shown microfilming secret papers. The stolen films are shown being passed from one accomplice to another, which allows the camera plenty of changing scenery to compensate for the quiet.

The spies are all short, stock stereotypes, and the picture makes it quite clear what nation they're supposed to represent.

Rita Gam (Hollywood evidently has decided to give her the "big buildup") is introduced to the audiences in a role typically brutal in its treatment of women. She undulates in front of the camera "sexy," minus-morals, in a too tight dress and with a cigarette dangling

from her lips in a role that has all the depth of character analysis and sympathy of a Mickey Spillane novel.

Despite the film's tired failure as theatre, it furnishes an interesting measure of the thoroughness with which U. S. Big Business has put over the myth of the "Soviet menace."

Hardly a scene, hardly a gesture in the picture but demands of the audience a mind prepared to accept the monstrous pattern of lies about communism so widely advanced in this country today.

Hollywood has such faith in the success of this propaganda campaign that it feels it doesn't need dialogue to carry it forward. Just a few gestures will do the trick.

—B. C.

lie picture" of what would happen to the POWs in demilitarization zones—that they would come to the zones, ask questions, receive answers and then be free to do whatever they desired.

Vishinsky said this did not accord with the actual situation of the Korean and Chinese POWs and the "atrocities" now used against them.

He said that in actuality what would happen would be that the Korean and Chinese POWs would have been so terrorized, so interrogated and told what to say when they got to the demilitarization zones that they would be unable to express any real freedom of will in the matter.

Vishinsky said that British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden had agreed with the essential points of the Indian resolution. He said

the indicated "full comprehensive ness of contact" between the official Indian and British points of view on the question. He noted also that Eden, in expressing agreement with the Indian resolution, had said exactly the same things about the 21-power resolution dictated by the U. S. Government.

Vishinsky declared that the India resolution offers no way out of the deadlock because it contains nothing about an immediate cessation of hostilities. Consequently, he said, it envisages the continuation of the war.

Other speakers in yesterday's debate were representatives of Syria, Afghanistan and the U. S.

An early vote is expected on the five proposals before the Political Committee.

St. Louis Smith Act Victims Held 3d Month Without Bail

By Carl Hirsch

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 24.—James Forest, Marcus "Al" Murphy and Robert Manewitz are their third month in prison here as victims of the Smith Act. Their bail was reduced to \$10,000 each from the original figures of \$40,000 and \$25,000. However, the St. Louis Emergency Defense Committee charged that the bail was "still six times as high as the bail set in comparable cases in this court over the last four years."

The committee chairman, Brockman Schumacher, announced that Federal Judge Roy W. Harper's decision upholding excessive bail would be appealed.

U. S. Attorney George L. Robertson put on an elaborate spectacle at the bail hearing here in blocking reduction of bail to any level which the defendants could possibly be expected to meet. Witnesses called were the professional informers John Lautner and Thomas Younglove.

Defense attorney Douglas MacLeod protested that their testimony in no way affected the bail issue.

The prosecution also brought in Mrs. H. De Francesca, former landlady of James and Dorothy Forest. She was forced to admit

on cross-examination that the Forests were "very nice people" and that there was nothing about their conduct which could prejudice their right to suitable bail.

Judge Harper indicated that since the defendants have been unable to post bond and have not yet found lawyers willing to represent them the court would appoint counsel and order a quick trial.

He overruled a motion to reduce the bail of Mrs. Dorothy Forest, who was freed on \$10,000 bond after she became seriously ill in jail.

The defense committee issued an appeal for financial aid in carrying forward its fight for reduction of bail, to be sent to Chairman Brockman Schumacher at Box 481, Wellston Station, St. Louis.

ILLNESS OF JUDGE DEFERS TRIAL OF PITTSBURGH '5'

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 24.—The illness of Judge Wm. Alvah Stewart interrupted the trial of Steve Nelson and other members of the "Pittsburgh 5" at a critical point last week. It was very uncertain whether the Court would be able to select a jury from the prejudiced middle class Federal panel when it recessed the trial until Dec. 1.

Only six tentative jurors had been selected out of 21 who had been examined in five days. The others had been dismissed for extreme prejudice or for connections with the Federal Government. Even the six who were selected—with one exception—had admitted some prejudice.

The defense had not yet used its peremptory challenges—which include 10 original peremptories for the group and three additional ones for each of the five defendants.

It is uncertain whether Stewart himself will sit in the case when the trial begins again. The judge said he was entering a hospital for lung surgery.

Stewart said that Acting Chief Judge Albert R. Maris of the Third Circuit Court of Appeals, which includes two Pennsylvania and one New Jersey judicial districts, was trying to find another judge.

The examination of the jurors

so far has revealed an extreme pattern of prejudice. These jurors were planted on the jury panel by judges, members of the U. S. Attorney's office, Chambers of Commerce, American Legion Posts and other reactionaries.

One of the Legion nominees was Juror Donofsky of Johnstown, Pa., a self-employed brush salesman.

He was finally disqualified at the insistence of Defense Attorneys Bertram Edises and Ralph Powe after he repeatedly expressed his prejudice. None of the examined panel members was an industrial worker.

Of five jurors selected by Judge Stewart over defense objections:

- One was an ice cream route salesman, who had been nominated for jury duty by his Legion Post in Pittsburgh;

- The second was a retired production engineer for the Mellon family's Westinghouse Airbrake and Union Switch & Signal Co.

- The third said she was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

- The fourth is a charities executive.

- The fifth is a retired foreman for a gas company near Homestead, Pa.

A sixth juror selected is a retired mortician. The latter, a woman, is the only Negro on the jury panel. The Negro woman was the only juror to whom the defense did not enter an objection.

The defense motion for a change of venue from the prejudiced jury panels of Pittsburgh is now before the U. S. Supreme Court.

Ben Careathers, Pittsburgh Negro leader; William Albertson, Secretary of the Michigan Communist Party, Irving Weissman of New York, and James H. Dolsen, Daily Worker writer, are on trial with Steve Nelson.

What's On?

Coming

HOOTENANNY RUNS TWO NIGHTS.—Wednesday, Nov. 26, Saturday Nov. 29, with Earl Robinson, Hope Foye, Leon Bibb, Elizabeth Knight, Bill Robinson, Lillian Goodman, Variety Concert Group, Otis McRae Orchestra, Yugoslav Hall, 406 W. 41 St. Tix \$1.00 advance (reserved), \$1.25 at door.

CONCERT BALALAIIKA SYMPHONIC Orchestra, Alexander Kulin, conductor, 35 Voice Male Choir, Alexander Michel Doma, Soloist, Carnegie Hall, Dec. 6-8:30 p.m. Tickets \$1.20, \$2.00, \$2.40, \$3.00 incl. tax. Carnegie Hall Box Office.

ONE OF THE BEST in Contemporary Plays that shouldn't be missed by any exponent of Peoples Theatre . . . be sure to see "The Cellar" a drama on Police Brutality in Harlem. People's Showcase, 290 Lenox Ave. Weekends, Nov. 28, 29 and 30.

TONIGHT (Tuesday)

ATTENTION—13th CD
Discussion result
of elections with

Simon Gerson

at
Bath Beach
Community Center
2075—86th St., Brooklyn
Admission—Free

DON'T
be held up
by high prices!



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and SAVE
AT THE
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labor
bazaar

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Thousands of bargain items specially low priced because the skilled labor is donated.

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Toys • Children's Wear
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Furniture • Leather Goods
Men's Wear • Household
Articles • Textiles • and
lots more . . .

Restaurant • Dancing
Bar • Entertainment

ANNUAL LABOR
BAZAAR Dec. 11,
12, 13, 14

St. Nicholas Arena
69 WEST 66th STREET
PROCEEDS: Combat anti-Semitism,
Jirow, all forms of discrimination.
TICKETS: 50 cents—children
from all ALP clubs, union
offices and at the
Bazaar Office:
1 East 4th St. GR 7-6964
AUSPICES: American Labor Party

HIT PRIORITY OF ARMAMENTS OVER NEEDS OF U.S. CHILDREN

CHICAGO.—Government action through increased appropriations for child welfare must take top priority in the coming sessions of Congress, state and local legislatures to rescue our youth from the threat of physical, social and educational blight.

This was the unanimous finding of 123 educators, parents, social workers, church and labor representatives who conferred in the "Chicago Conference to Protect Our Children" held at Roosevelt College last Saturday.

"In an economy where billions are available for armaments, we must insist that money is also available for child welfare; we cannot permit the sacrifice of our children's needs in the name of defense," declared a resolution adopted by the meeting.

FAILURE of current services in housing, health and education to meet the needs of Chicago's greatly expanded child population was outlined for the parley by experts who stressed the responsibility of government in solving this problem.

Dr. Edward K. Stulken, principal of Montefiore School in Chicago, urged action by community, school and government to protect children's rights to a democratic education and democratic living. The educator, who is also a board member of the Illinois Congress of Parents and Teachers, told the gathering: "Federal aid is an important factor in assuring these opportunities to all children."

Youth's health and housing problems were discussed by Dr. George L. Perkins of the Institute for Juvenile Research and Mr. William Hill of the Public Housing Administration.

HIGHLIGHTING the status of Chicago children were these significant facts, presented to the conference from data compiled by the Governor's Committee on Children and Youth in Illinois, the Chicago Housing Authority, and the Chicago Board of Education:

One half of Chicago's children come from families with income inadequate to provide minimum food, clothing and shelter needs;

nearly 113,000 children live in slum quarters; only one nurse is available for every 2,150 children in public school; among Negro children the mortality rate is three times greater than for white children, with death from tuberculosis twelve times greater; double shift schools are increasing, with the building fund voted by a recent referendum inadequate to provide necessary additional seats.

A STATEMENT adopted by the conference declared:

"We consider peace the basic prerequisites for the fulfillment of children's needs. We urge immediate steps by our government to conclude the Korea war and action to assure a lasting peace in which children may enjoy the rights due them."

The formen asserted they will respect "all legal picketlines," and that if and when picket lines are removed, "we stand ready and willing to return to work immediately."

The ILWU respected the AFL picketlines, but its Puget Sound District Council and Seattle Local 19 voted to support the right of the foremen to establish their own union.

ALL BLACK COLOR PROGRAM
"WORLD FESTIVAL
OF SONG AND DANCE"
"The Whole World Over"
SIXTEEN COUNTRIES
1000 ARTISTS
1000 SONGS
1000 DANCES
1000 STORIES
1000 STARS

THANKSGIVING FORUM

YOUNG AMERICA AND THE SOVIET UNION

What does the 19th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union mean for peace and for U. S. Soviet friendship?

FRIDAY, 7:30 pm
NOVEMBER 28
Golden Ballroom
69 W. 66th St., N. Y.

Admission 50 cents (tax included), payable at door

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Cultural Program

Camp Unity Reunion Dance
10-piece orch. — Bob McFerrin — Hash Bernardi — Geraldine Overstreet — Bob & Louise DeCormier — Joanne Kirschen
Manhattan Center, 34th St. and 8th Ave.
Thanksgiving Eve, Wed., Nov. 26
\$1.00 in advance — \$1.50 at door (50¢ per box) (adults 20)
Call AL 5-9965 or 6261 for reservations

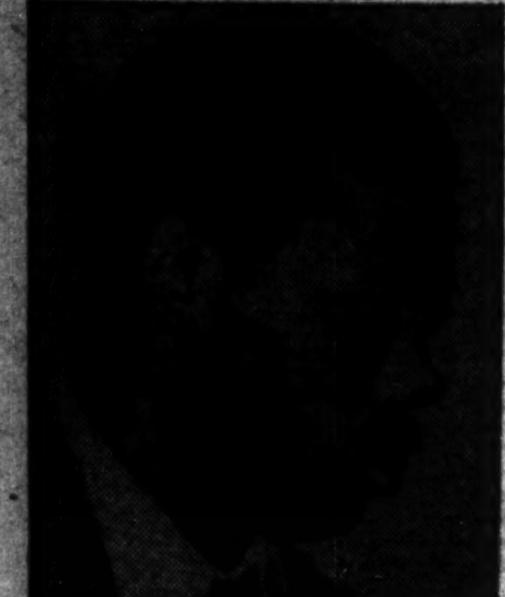
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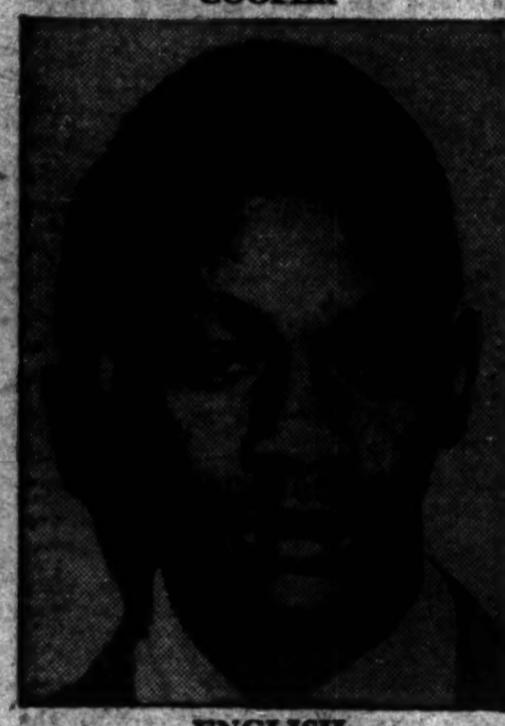
Today's decision, written by Justice William A. Wachsmuth, reversed the verdict on three counts:

* Improper introduction of a policeman's memo which was later referred to by prosecutor Volpe as a "confession." The use it was put to and the remarks concerning it made by the prosecutor in his summation intensified the error of its admission and made it prejudicial to

(Continued on Page 6)



COOPER



ENGLISH

Ralph Cooper Thankful for People Who Aided

When Louis Morozzo, secretary of the New Jersey Civil Rights Congress, brought the news of the court's reversal of the Trenton 2 conviction to Ralph Cooper in prison, Cooper grabbed his hand and started to cry. He kept saying, "Thank God for the people who stuck by us." Morozzo could not see Collis English, the other victim.

Cooper wondered why a new trial was ordered. He declared: "It is clear that we are both innocent. Why don't they just free us?" Cooper expressed concern for the health of English, who he said should be sent to a hospital instead of to Mercer County jail, to which they are scheduled to be transferred.

Washington's \$817 Puts Us at Half-Way Mark

Supporters of our paper in Washington, D.C. came through with \$817 yesterday, which made it possible for us to go over the half-way mark in our campaign for \$50,000 to keep going until the end of the year.

The \$817 was raised at a party in the nation's capital in honor of our Washington correspondent Rob F. Hall and his wife, Mickey. The party also set up on an organized basis a Freedom of the Press Committee in the nation's capital, which will be devoted to fighting for the right of the working-class, peace press to publish. Including pledges, the total raised at the party was \$1,000.

The \$817, plus \$355 raised previously from supporters of the paper in the Maryland-D. C. area, made a couple of weeks ago, contribution because I know it

Daily Worker

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★★

Cease-Fire Must Be First Step In Korea, Vishinsky Tells UN

By JOHN PITTMAN

The Soviet Union yesterday called for an immediate cease-fire in Korea. Soviet Foreign Minister A. Y. Vishinsky declared that a cease-fire is the most important question in the whole problem of a solution to the Korean issue. He proposed an addition to the original Soviet draft resolution,

ACHESON IRONS OUT 21-POWER BLOC

Dean Acheson, U. S. Secretary of State, indicated yesterday U. S. willingness to accept the Indian proposals on Korea with certain reservations which would make it more completely in line with the original Washington-dictated 21-power draft resolution. Acheson expressed agreement with the reservations made by British foreign secretary Anthony Eden to India's proposals.

Thus it appeared that prior to Vishinsky's speech the U. S. had succeeded in ironing out differences within the 21-power bloc and had brought the other delegates closer to its viewpoint. The 21-power conference yesterday and private conversations with the British and other members of the bloc had apparently been carried on to obtain this agreement.

DOCKERS TO EISENHOWER: FULFILL KOREA PLEDGE

HONOLULU, Nov. 24 (FP) — The International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union executive board has called on President-elect Eisenhower to carry out his campaign pledge to bring "an immediate end" to the war in Korea. Describing the Korean war as "the most unpopular and the fourth most deadly conflict in American history," the board recalled:

"Two years and four months ago, immediately after Korean hostilities began and before so many thousands of American and other lives were lost, the president of the ILWU (Harry Bridges) was jailed for 21 days because he advocated cease-fire and peaceable settlement of the dispute by the UN.

"Today, the overwhelming majority of the American people are in agreement with that position and want to see the Korean war brought to immediate end. This statement is confirmed by the re-

sponse given to Dwight D. Eisenhower's promise to fly to Korea for the purpose of bringing about immediate peace. We are of the belief that this expressed determination of Mr. Eisenhower was in a large measure responsible for the landslide vote given to him."

The board reaffirmed the position taken by its 1951 convention, supporting an immediate cease-fire, with all unresolved issues such as exchange of war prisoners left to settlement by the UN General Assembly.

"We call upon President-elect Eisenhower to fulfill the pledge he made," the board said, "and we promise to support any and all genuine efforts made by him for immediate end to the conflict."

Woods Resigns

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Price Stabilizer Tighe E. Woods announced today that he has resigned, effective Nov. 30.

which would put remaining questions, after a cease-fire had been declared, up to the commission proposed in the Soviet draft resolution, with agreements reached by two-thirds vote of the commission members.

Speaking before the First Political Committee of the General Assembly, Vishinsky recalled that the Soviet draft resolution had proposed a commission to consist of the U.S., Great Britain, France, People's China, the Soviet Union, India, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, the North Democratic Republic, South Korea and Burma.

Vishinsky sharply criticized other resolutions before the Political Committee as voiding the question of an immediate cease-fire and therefore envisioning a continuation of the war.

WAR PLAN CITED

The Soviet Foreign Minister said the "Washington resolution," known as the 21-nation draft resolution, was actually a resolution

to continue the war. He charged that the ruling circles of the U. S. are bent on continuing the war and extending it. He charged that Washington is "overtly training" Japanese armed forces for an impending attack on China.

He cited a Nov. 17 report of the Japanese newspaper, "Mainichi," to the effect that a Japanese official had requested U. S. military authorities in Japan not to take Japanese citizens to fight in Korea without previous contact with Japanese authorities.

Vishinsky charged that Japanese soldiers are already being used in the Korean war by the U. S. He said that the regime of Premier Yoshida had served notice that it would regard further seizures of Japanese by the U. S. garrisons in Japan for service in Korea as violation of the laws of entry and exit.

The 21-power draft resolution, and the Mexican and Peruvian

(Continued on Page 7)

3 Canada Jewish Papers Ask Truman Save Rosenbergs

TORONTO, Nov. 24. — The profound abhorrence of the Canadian Jewish community, as well as of the Canadian people generally, to the death sentence imposed on the Rosenbergs, has found expression in the Anglo-Jewish press of Canada.

In Vancouver, the entire Editorial Committee of the Jewish

Western Bulletin, the official organ of the Jewish Community Council of that city, went on record as unanimously favoring "the request for clemency directed to President Truman," and declared that in its opinion, this request for clemency for the Rosenbergs "is fully justified."

While not questioning the conviction itself, the Bulletin's editorial Committee pointed to the undue harshness of the sentence, its absolutely unprecedented character, and the similar demand voiced by leading U. S. Jewish newspapers, as the reasons for its stand.

In Winnipeg, Melvin Fenson, editor of the Jewish Post, the oldest Anglo-Jewish weekly in Western Canada, reprinted on his editorial page the full text of an appeal by Rabbi Abraham Combach, a noted American religious leader, asking for clemency for the Rosenbergs.

In Toronto, The Daily Hebrew Journal, in an editorial, appealed for clemency for the Rosenbergs and asked President Truman to commute their sentence.

These facts indicate how profoundly disturbed the Canadian people, and especially Canadian Jews are, over the threat of death that now hangs ominously over the heads of the Rosenbergs.

would have made him happy...
As soon as I get over the shock
(Continued from Page 3)

Received over weekend

\$1,650.15

Total thus far

\$25,199.45

Still to go

\$24,300.55

Send your contributions to:
P.O. Box 136, Cooper Station,
New York City.

Note: Through a typographical error, the wrong P.O. Box number appeared in yesterday's paper. Please note the correct one.

SAVE ELIZABETH FLYNN FROM JAIL, LANNON URGES

The Daily Worker yesterday received the following plea by Al Lannon, one of the defendants at the Smith Act trial at Foley Square, for action against the brutal 30-day sentence passed against Gurley Flynn. Lannon's letter follows:

Editor, Daily Worker:

In a very few days our beloved Elizabeth Gurley Flynn will be compelled to serve 30 days in prison for refusing to be a stoolie for the FBI.

While there is no doubt that the readers of the Daily Worker realize the political significance of this monstrous violence against human reason committed by Judges Dimock and District Attorney Myles Lane, I wonder if your readers realize what this means in a personal sense to Elizabeth herself.

This wonderful woman, 62 years of age, who, while hero-

ically standing the brutal strain of this trial is not well and needs all the physical and mental rest possible, will be compelled to spend each night in a prison cell for 30 days, during the trial.

She will be dragged out of her cell each morning at 6 o'clock and given a prison "breakfast," after which she will be put through the grueling process of changing from prison clothes, put into the "Black Maria" and driven to the courthouse.

In the courthouse she will be compelled to sit in the "Bull Pen" until the court convenes for the trial.

At each recess, when each of us can go into the corridor, talk to our friends, smoke, etc., she will be locked up in the "Bull Pen," away from everyone. When court recesses for lunch Elizabeth will again be taken to the "Bull Pen," forced to eat a

prison "lunch" and remain locked up until the lunch recess is over.

At 4:30 p.m., as soon as the court adjourns for the day, she will be dragged off to prison again and will each day have to undergo the humiliating experience of being stripped and searched, change into prison clothes, eat the prison "supper" and again get locked up in her cell.

A person has to go through this experience in order to fully appreciate what a brutal ordeal it is.

Our Elizabeth must go through this every day and at the same time carry on her heroic defense of our Communist Party and the democratic rights of the American working class and common people.

As our able attorney Frank Setri stated in court, "No human being should be subjected

to such brutal treatment."

Elizabeth Flynn is the finest daughter of the American working class. She has devoted her entire life to the struggle for peace, democracy, economic security and socialism. To subject her to such treatment is a heinous crime.

I believe it is the duty of all honest Americans and especially of readers of the Daily Worker to prevent this foul deed. They should register their indignant protest with delegations, telegrams, letters, phone calls to U. S. Attorney Myles Lane demanding that he stop his murderous harassment of this great woman.

I also believe it is the duty of the Daily Worker, courageous voice for freedom, to rally all its friends to act and act fast to prevent this monstrous crime.

Fraternally,

AL LANNON.

MARCANTONIO

CP Charges Testimony Fabricated

Charges that its findings against the Communist Party under the McCarran Act contained "fabricated testimony, misrepresentations and concealment of facts" and "violation of elementary rules of evidence" were filed yesterday with the Subversive Activities Control Board in Washington by attorneys for the Communist Party in the McCarran Act proceedings.

A board panel, on Oct. 20, in a 170-page decision, after a 15-month hearing, had ruled the party to be a "Communist action group" with Moscow "domination." It recommended to the full board that Communist officers be forced to register and submit the names of the entire party membership. If the Communist leaders refused, the board would demand that each and every Communist Party member be forced to register under penalty of fine and five years in prison.

The filing by Vito Marcantonio, John Abt and Joseph Forer included a motion to disqualify board chairman Peter Campbell Brown, a member of the hearing panel from further participation in the proceedings. The petition said that Brown had prejudged the case in a televised Georgetown University forum on Nov. 6 when he discussed the pending proceedings against the Communist Party, lauded the work of the panel and predicted its recommendation would uphold by the full board.

The three attorneys filed another motion with the board to reopen hearings on the grounds of "newly discovered evidence" which establishes that three government witnesses had given perjured testimony before the board.

At a press conference yesterday, Marcantonio and Abt told reporters the board was expected to act on their petition within two weeks. They declared themselves ready to carry the fight to the Supreme Court and made it clear that the Communist Party was not required to register until every last legal avenue had been explored by the defense.

Should the board render an adverse decision on the defense petition, a conclusion almost virtually

(Continued on Page 6)

2d Daily Worker Forum Friday On Stalin Article

John Pittman, Daily Worker foreign affairs editor, will analyze the second part of Joseph Stalin's recent article on world problems, at the forum this Friday night at Yugoslavia Hall, 405 W. 41 St., under auspices of the Daily Worker.

Pittman will discuss "Peace Economy or War Economy" in the light of Stalin's article.

Cross-Examination of Gurley Flynn Ends

By HARRY RAYMOND

The government in the Foley Square Smith Act trial wound up its cross-examination of the veteran labor leader, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn yesterday, and defense attorneys announced they would begin her re-direct examination at 10:30 a.m. today (Tuesday).

It was during the cross-examination that Miss Flynn was cited last Wednesday for "contempt" and sentenced to 30 days in jail for refusing to identify persons named as Communists. Judge Edward J. Dimock ordered her to begin serving the sentence when she finally concludes her testimony.

Yesterday was Miss Flynn's 29th day on the stand as a defense witness. It was her 10th under the browbeating cross-examination of assistant prosecutor David L. Marks.

Marks used every trick of the legal trade in an attempt to trap Miss Flynn into some statement that might appear to contradict her earlier testimony. But he failed.

She answered the prosecutor's questions fully and truthfully.

Marks asked her to describe the St. Petersburg League of Struggle for Emancipation of the Workingclass. She said she had learned from reading the "History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union" that it was a Marxist organization in Russia led by Lenin prior to the Russian revolution.

Marks recalled Lenin wrote of the organization's preparation for rebellion.

"He was referring to Czarist Russia," Miss Flynn said. "I can only speak for the Communist Party of the United States."

The prosecutor asked if Communist parties everywhere advocated rebellion. She replied that Communist parties did advocate rebellion.

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Press Roundup

THE WORLD-TELEGRAM reports a clear majority of 65 percent of American voters favor settling the Korea war by a "UN Commission," in which Washington's allies, neutral powers and the people's democracies would have equal representation. Only 29 percent disapproved.

THE TIMES editorializes that there must be "no compromise in principle" on the Korean truce question. Making a bold front of the obvious clash between the war-beaten State Department and the war-weary nations under its dominion, the Times insists that "on the one really vital position . . . that there shall be no forcible repatriation of prisoners," there is "no disagreement." But what does this actually mean—in human lives. The Times reveals it, in its own news story, datelined "On the Kumhwa Front, in Korea." The story begins: "Allied officers on this front are sick at heart over the appalling losses in 41 days of fighting for the Kumhwa ridges." Only "pitiful remnants of full companies" remained. And "what has been the gain from this battle?" A "shaky grasp on a few acres of rock and sand" and the "estimated probable destruction" of 12,000 Chinese or Korean soldiers (along with the heavy UN casualties). Against this useless slaughter, who will believe the Times' protestations that it is Washington's concern for prisoners which keeps us from a truce?

THE JOURNAL - AMERICAN headlines: "Rhee to Offer Ike 2 Million Koreans." In the "free world," you understand, you can "offer" 2,000,000 people for the slaughter. When the coffins are lined up, they have a real nice democratic referendum. . . .

THE MIRROR's Victor Riesel offers an item on the Free World, Open Shop Division: when workers (the Hearst racist calls them "natives") on West Indian Jamaican Turk Island struck to raise their pay, ranging from 14 cents for unskilled to 30 cents an hour for fully skilled mechanics working on a U. S. "guided missile" base, it was all a plot of "Soviet intelligence." This idiocy aside, what Riesel admits is that Wall Street pays workers abroad slave labor wages until militant unions force better conditions.

THE HERALD TRIBUNE's Joseph Alsop predicts aggravated trouble for Wall Street foreign policy unless Eisenhower provides "leadership, bold, generous, constructive and imaginative." Alsop thinks the American people voted for an adjective. But no, they voted for a noun. Peace, just plain peace. —R. F.

Daily Worker

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Renowned British Lawyer Examines the Evidence (3)

The Judge in the Rosenberg Case And the Anti-Communist Hysteria

(This is the final article in a series of three. The first article showed that the sole witness against the Rosenbergs could not be believed as reliable. The second bared the motives of the principal witness and proved that he had no evidence to offer. In this concluding article, Mr. Pitt examines the testimony of the minor witnesses and shows the complete lack of evidence presented by them.)

By D. N. PRITT

THE EVIDENCE of the two Greenglasses, David and his wife Ruth, was almost the only evidence against the Rosenbergs; but it is necessary just to examine what other evidence there was.

I begin with Max Elitcher, a man who had worked in the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department. He was mainly a witness against the other defendants, Sobell, but he did say that on three occasions Julius Rosenberg asked him to obtain confidential information for him, for Soviet purposes. He said, however, that he had not done so; and it is noticeable that none of the "overt acts" alleged against the Rosenbergs in the indictment covered the interview related by Elitcher; he said, moreover, in cross-examination, that two of his three meetings with Rosenberg were merely social.

Elitcher made it quite plain that he himself was an accomplice. As he said, "I was part of it." He admitted, too, that he had told lies under oath, and that, being "scared to death," he had told the FBI "everything he knew" — although he had lied to them too — in the hope that he might "come out the best way" and that "nothing would happen to him." For some reason, he was neither indicted nor even mentioned in the indictment as a co-conspirator. It is obvious that his evidence can add practically nothing to the Greenglasses; it is of little volume and of almost equally poor quality.

Of the remaining 17 prosecution witnesses, only four gave evidence of anything the Rosenbergs were alleged to have said or done. Dorothy Abel, the sister of Ruth Greenglass, gave evidence that she had once been asked to leave the room whilst her sister talked with Julius Rosenberg and that the latter had once in her presence praised the Soviet system and described the USA as "capitalistic!" A Dr. Bernhardt, Julius Rosenberg's physician, proved that Rosenberg asked him in 1950 what inoculations were needed for anyone entering Mexico.

Two other witnesses, a Mrs. Cox and a Mr. Schneider, gave evidence "in rebuttal," after the close of the defendants' case, about the Rosenbergs on points that may fairly be left unmentioned as trivial. The remaining 13 witnesses either gave no evidence at all that bore on the Rosenbergs, or merely mentioned their name as hearsay.

THUS, THE PROSECUTION CASE against the Rosenbergs rested on the evidence of three persons, two of them husband and wife, and all of them unreliable as accomplices and for other reasons too.

There was no corroboration of their story by any independent witness; no detective or other police official, let alone any member of the general public, was called to say that either

of the Rosenbergs had ever said or done anything in their presence or hearing.

Notwithstanding police searches of their home, no line of writing of any kind that they had ever written, received, or even seen, was adduced.

There was nothing of any kind in evidence against them except what the two Greenglasses and Elitcher had said.

I am unable to believe that, if the case had not involved political topics or had not been heard at a period when hysteria and prejudice played so strong a role, evidence so weak would have been put forward by the prosecution in any country in the world which followed the Anglo-Saxon traditions and procedure.

I think that under those conditions any Court would almost certainly have withdrawn the case from the jury. But this case was allowed to go to the jury and the Rosenbergs were not only convicted but were sentenced to death.

THE ROSENBERGS, who at every stage asserted their innocence, gave evidence and called two other witnesses; these latter dealt with points which can fairly be regarded as unimportant. In a study designed to examine the strength or weakness of the prosecution case which the jury accepted, what the Rosenbergs themselves said is not of quite such importance as what the prosecution did or did not prove; but it remains true that they did give evidence, being of course submitted to cross-examination and answering fully and consistently everything that was alleged against them. Nothing was established against their character, unless it be that they had talked of the Soviet economic system, had thought that the Soviet Union was at one stage bearing the brunt of the Second World War, and had had in their possession a collecting box for Spanish refugee children.

I MUST SAY a little about the conduct of the trial. The prosecution, both in the opening statement of the prosecuting attorney and throughout the evidence, repeatedly made play with the alleged Communist connections of the Rosenbergs; the usual "warning" was given that of course communism is not evidence of conspiracy or of espionage, and was immediately nullified by the assertion—wholly unproved — that Communists are more likely to commit espionage than other people.

The atmosphere of the case, as one can see from the observations in the Record alone, was indeed such that the mere suspicion of communist affiliation was almost enough of itself to make conviction certain.

(Much the same comment must be made about questions and assertions on the point that the information was alleged to have been obtained on behalf of the Soviet Union, and indeed on any suggestion of any kind in favour of that country or of anything in it. I get from the Record the impression that

THE AUTHOR

Denis Novell Pitt is one of the senior members of the English bar; a Queens (formerly Kings) Counsel since 1927. Pitt was chairman of the International Committee for Investigation of the Reichstag Fire and as such he presided at the London inquiry which proved the top Nazi Goering guilty of that frameup of Communist leaders. Evidence which came to light after World War II corroborated the London inquiry's findings. Pitt was for many years a Labor Member of Parliament. He has also been chairman of the Bentham Committee for Poor Litigants and the Howard League for Penal Reform.

both Communism and the USSR were such "red rags to a bull" that the bare mention of them, whether justifiable as relevant to the charges or not, of itself made it extremely difficult to secure a fair and judicial consideration of the evidence or of the case generally.)

From a purely English point of view, it is noticeable that the trial judge at times treated the defense counsel with considerable abruptness and discourtesy, and at almost all stages of the cross-examination of the main prosecution witnesses was harrumphing them to cut short their cross-examination.

THE LAST AND PERHAPS the most serious comment I have to make concerns the observations of the judge when passing sentence.

Having regard to what little evidence of any kind had been given against the Rosenbergs, it is very shocking to a lawyer brought up under the Anglo-Saxon system, in which judges should deal with what is proved in evidence and nothing else (apart from the very narrow field in which judges may take "judicial notice" of indisputable facts, like the days of the week and the seasons of the year), to read some of the statements made by the judge when passing sentence, presumably by way of expressing his reason for deciding to impose the death sentence instead of a sentence of imprisonment.

To begin with, it should be noticed, although it is far from being the most seriously objectionable of his remarks, that he made somewhat extravagant comments on "Russian terrorism" and on the administration of justice in the USSR; he said, in short, the sort of things that one is accustomed to read in the more irresponsible newspapers, things which some of the less thoughtful readers may be led to believe.

One might have hoped that persons holding high judicial office would have been less gullible; but in any case, these observations, made by the judge of an important court when passing sentence of death, were not merely inaccurate; they were unsupported by any evidence and were wholly irrelevant.

That the judge behaved in this way may indicate that anti-communist and anti-Soviet hysteria has gained such ground for the moment in the USA that it is difficult if not impossible to secure a fair and dispassionate trial of a political case involving either Communism or the USSR.

BUT THESE REMARKS by the judge are, alas, not the

worst part of the matter. He went on to treat the case as if the information which the Rosenbergs were said to have communicated to the USSR — of the value of which, as I have already mentioned, there was no real evidence — had been established to be of the most fundamental importance. He began, for example, with the assertion that what the Rosenbergs had done "has already caused, in my opinion, the Communist aggression in Korea" (about which, of course, there was once again no evidence.) He went even further and based his determination on sentence on the wholly unproved assumption that the Rosenbergs had obtained from David Greenglass and given to the USSR just the vital information that enabled that country to develop the atom bomb, which it could not have achieved without that information. The Rosenbergs had thus, as he put it, "altered the history of the world" to the injury of the USA. (Incidentally, although it could have been alleged in the indictment that the conspirators had acted with intent to injure the USA, no such allegation was pleaded.)

I AM FORCED to the conclusion that, even if the conviction of the Rosenbergs had rested on reliable evidence that they had conspired to obtain some information, a very sentence expressed by the judge to be based on such inaccurate and unproved assertions as to the importance of the information would have to be set aside on appeal under any procedure which provided for a free review of the sentence by an Appellate Court.

Unfortunately, the procedure applicable to this case does not provide for such a review, any more than it provides for a consideration of the credibility of the witnesses or the reliability of the evidence. Were the procedure different, it may well be that the whole matter would have been disposed of already. But there is, in effect, no appeal at all to any court from either of the main defects of this trial, namely, the unreliability of the evidence and the gravely excessive sentence. The duty of securing a review on these points thus rests on public opinion throughout the world.

After full study, for the reasons which I have expressed above, I must express the view, from a purely professional standpoint, that it would offend against all Anglo-Saxon standards of justice that the convictions, let alone the sentences, of the Rosenbergs should be allowed to stand.

Coming in the weekend WORKER
"SCRATCH A REDBAITER"



Daily Worker

President—Joseph Derner; Secretary-Treasurer—Charles J. Hendley

DULLES' BOYS GET CAUGHT

THERE IS ONE leading figure in the top circles of Wall Street finance and government who must be reading the news of the Prague trials with the greatest interest—and sadness. That is John Foster Dulles—along with his less-known but no less ruthless and sinister brother, Allen W. Dulles, active in "Intelligence."

As is well known, the same Dulles who was defeated in the New York 1950 elections because of a viciously anti-Semitic implications in an upstate New York speech is the Dulles who, like Eisenhower, has been preaching day after day the need to "liberate" the people's democracies of Eastern Europe "from within." That is, by the establishing of undercover networks of hired agents who would prepare the overthrow of these people's governments in order to restore them to the grip of the bankers in London and Wall Street and the generals in the Pentagon.

It is equally well known that there is in existence a secret "Project X," financed by the \$100,000,000 of the hush-hush Rep. Kerstir "mutual security" act which is a center for spies, espionage, subversion and every other crime in the book inside the peoples democracies.

So when some of these "Dulles' boys" get caught in their schemes to bring to Czechoslovakia the tragedy which the Wall Street-bought Tito has brought to Yugoslavia, it is a deception of the American people to cover these crimes by yelling "anti-Semitism." On the contrary, the Dulles-Pentagon crowd wants to cover up its own alliance with the Bonn Nazis, the murderers of the Jewish people, by yelling "anti-Semitism" at the people's government which fortunately caught their spies in time.

The interests of the Jewish people in Israel, as well as of the Jewish people in the U.S.A., are not served by deals by which the "pro-Western"—that is, pro-Wall Street—leadership in the Israel government is selling Israel's independence to the State Department. These deals are turning the land of Israel into an outpost of the Pentagon and the bankers who finance the worst reaction in the U.S.A.

The scotching of these deals by the alert Czechoslovak people is a valuable thing for the progressive and peace forces in Israel as well as in the U.S.A.

The men who plan to murder the Rosenbergs in cold blood on the basis of an obscene frameup dare to accuse the anti-fascist heroes of Czechoslovakia of their own bottomless anti-Semitic hatred! It is to be hoped that the exposure of the "Project X" boys in Prague will help all decent Americans to fight for a policy of peace and trade with the peoples democracies to replace the present line of fomenting war through the Slanskys and their fellow traitors.

SO THEY PROBE THE TENANTS!

THE ELECTIONS ARE OVER and the politicians are back playing the tune of the landlords and real estate interests again.

That is the only meaning any thinking person can derive from the subpoenas issued by the Brooklyn district attorney and Grand Jury for leaders of the Tenants Councils. The Grand Jury was originally called into session after the disastrous fire in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section in which seven women and children—all Puerto Ricans—were burned to death.

It was the Brooklyn Tenants Council which led the fight for action by the city to force landlords to repair the hazardous violations which were spreading fear and death throughout working-class areas. Under this pressure the Grand Jury was convened and it started calling in landlords.

In the final two weeks of the election campaign political leaders even made headline tours of slum areas and issued militant-sounding speeches against the slum owners.

Mrs. Laura Hall, head of the Bedford-Stuyvesant Tenants Council was even invited to present the case against the landlords before the Grand Jury.

But the elections are over and the Brooklyn D.A. is now taking a leaf from the book of the McCarrans and McCarthys. Instead of going after the realty interests whose greed has resulted in the murder of women and children, the D.A. and the Grand Jury is apparently trying to launch a witchhunt against the Tenants Councils.

New Yorkers should demand a halt to this cynical sell-out. They should call for the quashing of subpoenas against Miss Estelle Quinn, executive secretary of the Manhattan Tenants Council, and other tenants leaders. They should demand that the real estate interests and the politicians, whose connivance has permitted the continuance of wholesale housing law violations and more tragic fires, be called in and indictments issued against them.

ONLY IN THE DAILY WORKER

ONLY THE DAILY WORKER carried the news of the stoppage last week at Macy's although every reporter on the labor beat knew about it. It was big news. But it didn't appear in the other papers. Macy's is a big advertiser.



Highlights of the Convention Of National Negro Labor Council

By WILLIAM ALLAN

CLEVELAND.

We have seen some of the synthetic "demonstrations" organized for the Reuthers and the others in the big UAW. But it will never compare with the surge of 200 delegates from autotown (Detroit) that swept out of the seats in the Public Auditorium in Cleveland toward the platform to shake the hand of William Hood, national president of the National Negro Labor Council when he arose to make his report.

A solid line of delegates, Negro and white . . . Women and men from the great plants where the 1953 model is becoming known as the "speedup job." They grabbed him, shook his hand, then kept going so that the next one could get there to let him know that they were with him.

Did you ever see an auto worker cry from the joy of comradeship, the love of his fellow man and women. Well, Bill Hood was crying, tears of joy, pride and happiness. Then came the terrific report. The report that told of the new Negro, the men and women who aren't fooling about where they are going in this Freedom Train that generates great new winds that are blowing down the jimmie walls of America.

It was her first speech before a convention. She was Mrs. Odessa Herring, shop steward of the CIO Packinghouse Workers Union from the Armour plant. She said she wouldn't have wanted to make it at a more appropriate place than at the second convention of the National Negro Labor Councils.

Beautiful, dignified, militant . . . Proud to tell how she is the shop steward in a department store where 80 percent of the workers are white, 20 percent are Negro.

It was tough at the beginning. "Now we are all one," she told. An organizer, a fighter, conscious of the struggle ahead.

She is a true representative of the new Negro who isn't fooling about where she is going from here. Her husband is a steelworker. She has had three boys, Iva, 5; Ronnie, 3; Gale 18 months.

"I can get 70 percent of my department of 100 people into the NNLC during the coming membership drive" she says.

The new Negro. Who are they? Many representatives were here at the second annual convention of the National Negro Labor Council. Mr. FEPC was introduced to the

convention. He is Captain Hugh Mulzac, former master of the ship Booker T. Washington. He was the first Negro officer in the U.S. Maritime industry. He became that back in 1918.

Why is he known as Mr. FEPC and Mr. Civil Rights among the maritime workers? Because no one single man has struggled so consistently for the rights of his people in the maritime industry as has this man of the sea.

He stood before the convention of the NNLC and branded as the rankest discrimination against the Negro people the screening program of the American imperialist warmongers. He revealed how this has been used to screen thousands of Negroes off maritime jobs, including himself.

He told how he was given a "trial" by the Coast Guard screening committee. How he was asked if he knew Paul Robeson, great people's artist. Proudly he replied to the witchhunters that he was proud to know Paul Robeson and cherished his friendship and would all his life.

For this he was ordered off his ship because he was a "security risk." He was master of his ship the Booker T. Washington for five years. It was a ship that never had an accident, while he was captain. Never lost an ounce of cargo. It was the cleanest ship afloat, both in mind and body. Not a man was ever logged. Educational classes were conducted on the ship. A man could learn many skills of the sea. It had a ship's newspaper.

"Every Negro officer on a ship is like a Negro ambassador throughout the world" Capt. Mulzac told the delegates. "We must make an impressive fight for this as part of the program of the Negro Labor Council."

He wanted to know why the American trade unions were so unresponsive on his removal from the Booker T. Washington. He also asked why the Negro press and Negro organizations had not taken up the issue.

This is Mr. FEPC. The Negro peoples' leader who for 24 years led the struggle for the opening up of a field for Negro officers in the maritime industry.

The example set by the leadership of Captain Mulzac in the integration of all races aboard the Booker T. Washington has resonated throughout the world as an example of democracy in action.

Now it has been killed by the white supremacist warmongers. The NNLC convention resolved

to form a national maritime committee, to fight for an FEPC in the maritime industry and to expose and fight the use of screening to eliminate from the maritime and allied industries, Negroes and other minorities and militant trade unionists such as Captain Mulzac—FEPC himself.

Letters from Readers

Teachers in U.S. and USSR

NEW YORK.

Editor, Daily Worker: Sunday's Herald Tribune carried a report of an article by Dimitri Shmkin of Harvard University's Russian Research Center on the rapid increase of professional personnel in the USSR, which you had referred to several days before. The Herald Tribune story gave some comparative figures for the U.S.A. which are highly interesting.

In the first place, they show that the USSR has already come within 12 percent of the U.S.A. in the number of graduate engineers, natural scientists, and agronomists. But the statistics on teachers are even more revealing. The USSR in 1950 had 1,800,000 primary and secondary school teachers for 37,000,000 pupils, an average of one teacher to about 23 students. The U.S.A. this year has 1,000,000 teachers for 33,000,000 students, or an average of one teacher to 33 students.

The same condition exists on the college level: U.S.A., 110,000 college teachers for 2,150,000 students, or a proportion of about one to 19; the USSR, 80,000 college teachers for 874,000, or a proportion of about one to 12.

How is it that the U.S.A., the richest country in the world, cannot "afford" to maintain the same educational standards as the USSR? Is it because education, being a non-profit enterprise, the rulers of America do not consider it worth-while?

Incidentally, in the column next to the story on the great growth of education in the USSR, it was reported that enrollment at Columbia University had fallen off 9 percent, because of Selective Service and higher tuition fees. —A TEACHER.

Elizabeth Flynn

(Continued from Page 3) vocate rebellion when it was "the only way left" to free people from oppression such as in countries oppressed by fascism, in fascist Spain, for instance.

Marks then wanted to know if Miss Flynn ever advocated "toppling over the capitalist system."

When she said she didn't recall using that exact phrase, Marks produced an article she published in August, 1928, 17 years prior to the period covered in the indictment, and asked her to read it.

Miss Flynn told the court the article was one she wrote for the magazine, "Labor Defender" following the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti. She actually wrote it at that time:

"We stand at the graves determined to topple over the system of exploitation, robbery, misery and murder that sent these guiltless ones to a horrible death."

Miss Flynn said she would not retract those words.

Marks wanted to know if the Communist Party taught there was a "socialist encirclement" of the U. S. When Miss Flynn replied in the negative, the prosecutor shifted to another line of questioning. He inquired about books she used in 1938, seven years before the period of the indictment, when she taught a class on the subject of American labor history.

He asked if she taught socialism could be established by majority vote.

"It does require more than just a majority vote," Miss Flynn told the jury.

She reminded the prosecutor that the majority of the people in England voted for socialism, but failed to achieve it under the rule of the Labor Party.

Marxist books were again placed

in the dock. The prosecutor offered as evidence passages taken from the context of "Foundations of Leninism," by Joseph Stalin; "The Twilight of World Capitalism," and "From Bryan to Stalin," both by William Z. Foster; "Marx and the Trade Unions," by A. Lozovsky, and "Milestones in the History of the Communist Party," by Alexander Bittelman.

The prosecutor turned again to the 1938 history class. He asked if Miss Flynn taught the students that "the correct policy toward war was that of transforming the imperialist war into a civil war."

"No, I did not," Miss Flynn replied.

Marks then asked if the "civil war" policy was not the policy of the party.

Miss Flynn replied again in the negative.

She said she recalled the slogan, but that it was a slogan put forth by Lenin and adopted by left socialists throughout the world during the first world war.

Q. Is it not a fact that the Communist Party in this country referred to that slogan as one of the most significant peace slogans ever offered?

A. Yes, in the time, place and circumstances under which it was enunciated—in Czarist Russia.

Marks concluded his questioning on the subject of war and peace by asking if the witness could say that the Communist Party in America is an advocate of peace.

"Yes," said Miss Flynn firmly, "the Communist Party in this country advocates peace."

After reading a short excerpt from Stalin's "Foundations of Leninism" to the jury, Marks said he had no more questions.

High Court Denies Transfer of Trial Of Pittsburgh '5

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The U. S. Supreme Court today refused to order a lower court to transfer to another district the Smith Act thought-control trial of the five Pittsburgh working-class leaders. The five argued that they could not get a fair trial in the atmosphere of anti-Communist hysteria present in Pittsburgh.

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- 4—Blouse or skirt alone will not be accepted, only if the two are combined as an ensemble.
- 5—One complete hour of sewing of your garment must be done with all contestants on a night when winner of the contest will be judged.
- 6—**JUDGING WILL BE DONE ON MONDAY, DEC. 22**, place to be announced.
- 7—GARMENTS will be judged on Workmanship, Finishing Touches, Fit and Work.

*Neither Quality or Quantity of fabric will be judged.

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- 4—Silk for a dress—we choose this.

Panel of 5 Judges—2 Judges, 2 Dressmakers from factories, 1 Expert Tailor from the Daily Worker.

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Trenton

(Continued from Page 1) the substantial rights of the defendant."

* Volpe's repeated references to a so-called FBI record of Collis English. The court said "a prosecutor has no right to employ such question if in fact he has knowledge that no such conviction exists. To create a false premise for the consideration of the jury is patently improper practice."

Stating that repeated references to the FBI was bound to convince the jury that he was guilty of some sinister crime, they said "the prestige enjoyed by this agency and the confidence reposed in it by the American public may have prejudiced the defendant in the eyes of the jury by repeated reference to the FBI. It was improperly injected and the disclosure should not have been permitted in the eyes of the jury."

* Improper admission into evidence against Ralph Cooper of a coat and bottle in a sock. Said the court, "The relevancy (of these exhibits) escapes us completely. Their admission, we think, was improper, prejudicial, and harmful."

English and Cooper are the last of the Trenton Six kept in jail in a frameup murder case. The other four were freed in a second trial which had been won only after a nationwide fight that occurred after the Daily Worker and other progressive newspapers exposed the frameup in the first trial.

In the second trial, the four who were acquitted included the frameup victims who had been accused of the actual murder. McKinley Forest and Jack McKenzie, Cooper and English, neither of whom was accused of the actual act, therefore were convicted as accessories to an innocent man.

Mrs. English, elderly mother of Collis English, working at her Trenton job as a domestic worker, said,

"I just hope now instead of moving Collis back to the county jail they'll let him go to a hospital, so I can get better care, so I can see him more often."

One ironic note was the fact that the Trenton morning papers announced that Prosecutor Volpe has just been named Trenton chairman for the "Crusade for Freedom." A lot of people in town were saying "let him start with the Trenton Two's freedom."

Lewis Moroze, New Jersey director of the Civil Rights Congress, which began the world wide fight to free the Trenton 6, said "further imprisonment and another trial would only mean further torture for the two men, and possibly death for Collis English."

In New York City, William L. Patterson, who as leader of the Civil Rights Congress has led the long fight for the freedom of the Trenton victims, said yesterday that while "all progressive people welcome the decision of the New Jersey Supreme Court in reversing the conviction of the Trenton 2, this court had the power to FREE these innocent men, and not just remand them to a new trial. In the meanwhile," he added, "bail should be granted at once."

Patterson pointed out that it was the CRC in the first instance that saved the lives of these innocent men.

Hiss Parole Denied

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The Federal Parole Board today rejected Alger Hiss' request for a parole. Hiss, a former State Department official, Hiss had been convicted of perjury on the testimony of the government informer Whittaker Chamber.

Our Sincerest Condolences

to
FREDA and SANDY
on the loss of their
Husband and Father

WILLIAMSBURG FRIENDS

Put 6 Leaders Of Africans in Kenya on Trial

NAIROBI, Kenya, Nov. 24.—

Six leaders of the Kenya African Union, including Jomo Kenyatta, were placed on trial today by the British imperialists, following a

British armed attack that killed 20 residents of the village of Thika in central Kenya. British police reported that 350 were arrested in Thika, in the increasing imperialist campaign of terror against demands of the Africans for democratic self-government.

The case of the six African leaders was continued until Dec. 3. They are being held without bail.

McCartum

(Continued from Page 3) assured by Brown's biased opinions as aired on the Nov. 16 TV show, the defense would have 60 days to

appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals in Washington. The Supreme Court would be the next step there.

The attorneys stressed that both Brown and Dr. Kathryn McHale, the two members of the panel, also members of the five-member board, had violated procedural ethics and canons of law by openly discussing the case and presenting the defense as "guilty" before the board had concluded its hearings or had acted on pending appeals of the defense. Dr. McHale is a sister of former Indiana Democratic national committeeman, Frank McHale, who was removed during the recent corruption probe.

The three government witnesses who the defense charged had given perjured testimony with the knowledge of the Justice Department were Mary Markward, William Cummings and Berenice Baldwin. At the McCarran board hearings, these FBI informers testified they had been paid nothing but expense money for their work and had contributed their services as a "patriotic duty." The defense attorneys, however, cited a recent stipulation signed by the Justice Department and filed in the case of the Smith Act defendants in New York that the FBI paid Markward \$23,829.45, Cummings \$10,048 and Baldwin \$16,225 exclusive of expenses.

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CIO Veeps

(Continued from Page 3) or; Arthur Goldberg, CIO general counsel; O. A. Knight, president of the Oil Workers; Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union; Michael Quill, president of the Transport Workers Union; Routhier, Haywood and Fotofsky.

When the officials recessed at four p.m., one informed source indicated the scheduled night session was likely to go into the small hours. He said "collective bargaining takes a long time, you know."

The sessions started at 10 a.m. at the ACW office and went through until four p.m. with a short break for lunch. It was reconvened at eight at the UTW office.

The top CIO officials were working close to deadline in their negotiations to get the succession issue ironed out. The CIO vice-presidents are scheduled to reconvene Friday in Atlantic City, the executive board on Saturday, and the opening of the convention is set for Monday.

Curran, when asked if the meeting were friendly, said: "It's friendly to the point of danger."

Agriculture Chief Named by Eisenhower

Dwight D. Eisenhower yesterday named Ezra Taft Benson, a supporter of Sen. Robert A. Taft, as his Secretary of Agriculture. Benson, of Salt Lake City, is a member of the Council of Twelve Apostles, the governing body of the Church of Latter Day Saints. He is chairman of the board of trustees of the American Institute of Cooperation.



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They Shall Not Die!

By JOSEPH NORMAN

There are two men with us tonight.
They are in rather shabby dress,
bent with years of hard toil.

As they pass down your row,
shake their hands, give your promises
that they did not die in vain!

For they are here in our beloved America
for the first time in twenty-five years.

They handed me a note,
a note addressed to our President,
and asked that I read it tonight.

It begins: "Dear Mr. President:
You cannot kill the fight
for life and love and what is right—
You cannot destroy our America
by stealing the lives of the innocent
like a thief in the night—
For we are watching; our eyes are on you!

"They stole our lives, that you well know—
But what they stole they could not keep,
for we went down in history
as innocent of any crime,
except loving justice, freedom, our America.

"Our death threw up a roadblock
against the wave of terror then.
We are here once again to see
that the hard lesson is not forgotten.

"Let there be no more dead to mourn after,
to say, when it is much too late,
that it was all 'just a mistake.'

"That was our fate, remember?

"We can see the shame that today is
being put on America's conscience:
To kill two young Jews for a crime
that no one can be sure was theirs—
in a case riddled with doubt as to their guilt—
in the face of their steadfast claim
that they are innocent.

"A mother and a father convicted
on evidence that's flimsy, shaky—
the trial poisoned with the terror of our times,
Yet the death penalty, no less!

"When even confessed, proven criminals
receive no more than a few years in jail,
shall theirs be the death penalty, no less?
"It is as though we were on trial once again,
As though we, innocent of any crime, were facing
death again.
We cry out: NO! No, stop this crime!

"We do not speak alone, Mr. President;
We take heart in what we've seen
in the meeting halls, the home, the shops
of the plain people of America.

"We shake their hands in ours
and say with them their pledge:
'The Rosenbergs shall not die!'

*That's the end of the note,
except for two names at the bottom:*

SACCO AND VANZETTI

SILENCE EMPHASIZES 'THE THIEF'S' FAULTS

"The Thief," now at the neighborhood theatres, is being hailed as a "great innovation" because there's no dialogue in the film. Perhaps the silence is more significant as a symbol of the backward direction of recent Hollywood productions.

Not that silent films are necessarily bad. "The Informer" used a minimum of dialogue with powerful effect and Charlie Chaplin's immortal "City Lights" was also voiceless.

In "The Thief," however, the silence is often forced. It becomes a "gimmick," a "twist," and therefore fails its ends.

Perhaps in response to the film's silence, Ray Milland, a good journeyman actor, resorts to grimaces and elaborate gestures to get over his message—a style that becomes uncomfortable to the audience.

The plot is one of those time-worn inventions dealing with a U. S. atomic scientist turned spy. He is shown microfilming secret papers. The stolen films are shown being passed from one accomplice to another, which allows the camera plenty of changing scenery to compensate for the quiet.

The spies are all short, stock stereotypes, and the picture makes it quite clear what nation they're supposed to represent.

Rita Gam (Hollywood evidently has decided to give her the "big buildup") is introduced to the audiences in a role typically brutal in its treatment of women. She undulates in front of the camera "sexy," minus morals, in a too tight dress and with a cigarette dangling



from her lips in a role that has all the depth of character analysis and sympathy of a Mickey Spillane novel.

Despite the film's tired failure as theatre, it furnishes an interesting measure of the thoroughness with which U. S. Big Business has put over the myth of the "Soviet menace."

Hardly a scene, hardly a gesture in the picture but demands of the audience a mind prepared to accept the monstrous pattern of lies about communism so widely advanced in this country today.

Hollywood has such faith in the success of this propaganda campaign that it feels it doesn't need dialogue to carry it forward. Just a few gestures will do the trick.

—B. C.

lie picture" of what would happen to the POWs in demilitarization zones—that they would come to the zones, ask questions, receive answers and then be free to do whatever they desired.

Vishinsky said this did not accord with the actual situation of the Korean and Chinese POWs and the "atrocities" now used against them.

He said that in actuality what would happen would be that the Korean and Chinese POWs would have been so terrorized, so interrogated and told what to say when they got to the demilitarized zones that they would be unable to express any real freedom of will in the matter.

Vishinsky noted that British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden had agreed with the essential points of the Indian resolution. He said

this indicated "full comprehensiveness of contact" between the official Indian and British points of view on the question. He noted also that Eden, in expressing agreement with the Indian resolution, had said exactly the same things about the 21-power resolution dictated by the U. S. Government.

Vishinsky declared that the India resolution offers no way out of the deadlock because it contains nothing about an immediate cessation of bloodshed. Consequently, he said, it envisions the continuation of the war.

Other speakers in yesterday's debate were representatives of Syria, Afghanistan and the U. S. An early vote is expected on the five proposals before the Political Committee.

Vishinsky

(Continued from Page 1)
resolutions, Vishinsky said, were all based on the principle of forcible detention of prisoners of war. He said all those who attempted to defend this position of the U. S. government with a theory of the compatibility of the U. S. conception with international law have distorted the text of the Geneva convention.

INDIA PROPOSAL

He dealt in detail with the Indian resolution, declaring it was unacceptable because it contains the Washington position in its third proposal, relative to the use of force, and it seeks to invoke the Geneva convention in order to support this position. He said the Indian delegation painted in "idyl-

on the scoreboard

by LESTER REDMENY

Touching on a Few Topics . . .

AFTER A LOOK—though a hazy one on the co-axial cables—at Southern Cal's manpower, defense, and the passing and running of Jimmy Sears, it isn't especially daring to figure the Coast will finally beat a Big Ten representative in a Rose Bowl game. Wisconsin, the nominee as of today, has a rugged assignment, though right now it's happy about its first title in 40 years of trying. A good measuring rod is the fact that UCLA, which played Southern Cal about even and seemed to be pressing toward the insurance touchdown when the spectacular interception and 70-yard return doomed them, made the long trip to Madison during the regular season and walloped Wisconsin convincingly, 20-7.

Now if it were Michigan State . . .

The Spartans of East Lansing wound up their second straight unbeaten season, and sit on top of the college football scene as it is reckoned by won and lost figures. Along with them as major unbeaten and untied are Southern Cal. and Georgia Tech and that's all.

Michigan State, the best in the midwest, at least, becomes officially part of the Big Ten football family next year. Incidentally, the Spartans' number one ranked squad has four topnotch Negro players—Leroy Bolden, who scored 8 touchdowns; Willie Thrower, who heaved some long t.d. specials; blocker Jim Ellis and end Ellis Dockett.

Our super-special of the week came through with a resounding margin as in-and-out Ohio State, a team beaten by Iowa and Pitt, as well as Purdue, knocked favored Michigan out of the New Years Day festivities, 27-7.

AT THE FIRST basketball luncheon last week, picked up a couple of opinions on the newspaper practice of publishing the gamblers' point spread odds on football. (Giant coach Steve Owen had attacked the practice, though you'd never know it from the other papers.)

Honey Russell, coach of Seton Hall power-packed courtsters, didn't make any forthright blast against the practice, but he did say this: "Well, you take the crowd at the Polo Grounds when the Giants play. I don't think more than 1 percent of them bet on the game. Does it pay to cater to that one percent?"

Sportscaster Marty Glickman said he never gives the point spread any more since the basketball scandals. It is his personal opinion, he said, that broadcasting or publishing the spread is wrong, that it spurs gambling. There is one program just before the Giant games where he does mention which team is favored, but doesn't give the exact gamblers' point spread—"A sort of compromise, I guess," he said, "but it's not like giving the points." He said the newspaper principle of "service to the readers," the ability for giving the point spread, could be overdone to the point where "responsibility should become the main thing."

FRED BENNERS, the rookie passer whom Steve Owen has been reluctant to use, looked much sharper than the veteran Chuck Connerly when he finally got his chance Sunday, and as a result the Giants are in there with a three-way tie in the wild pro football race. (There's a FOUR-way tie in the other division, Frisco, LA, Detroit and Greenbay. The play-offs may run into baseball's opening day.)

Young Beavers, who flips 'em easily off his ear like a bullet in the Sammy Baugh manner, at last got a chance at a stage of the game where he could pull in the defense with running plays and fakes to set up his serials. Owens, who leans a little to the conservative side, apparently was convinced to take a real chance on the Dallas kid after watching rookie Babe Parilli dazzle his lads the week before and rookie Eddie LeBaron look great in the first half at Washington.

An explosive addition to our now complete table of Negro players in the pro league—little known rookie Ralph Goldston of the Philly Eagles. All he did was rip through the Cleveland Browns for two big touchdowns in the fourth quarter with his team trailing 20-14 to put his reviving club in that aforementioned three-way tie!

PENNSYLVANIA IS slipping. Only three from that state on the "All Southern Conference" first team—also one from Jersey and one from New York. But it should be explained that this conference is not the one in which Georgia Tech and Alabama play. . . . A full vote by all members of the Baseball Writers Association for the Sporting News' 1952 Allstar team has Jackie Robinson at second base, where he belongs—in contrast to the selected "experts" failure to put Robby at second for the UP's National League club. . . .

SOME FIGURES on Joe Black's relieving asked for by fans arguing on that Most Valuable Player award. The magnificent rookie relieved in 56 games, 13 more than one-third of all the Dodgers played. He finished 41 games. He beat every club in the league at least once (officially, that is, actually he beat them all more than once); won at least one game in every park and especially was poison to the main contenders, the Giants, beating them officially three times and "unofficially" two more times, allowing them only two earned runs in 29 and a third innings. Beat that for value! His earned run mark was 2.15, tops for the league. When the rest of the staff collapsed in the stretch run, Black worked 13 times in August and 11 times in September to bring the team home in front.

Say, how about naming for the curious fans to see and appraise, the three voting newspaper "experts" who did not think Joe Black was even the tenth Most Valuable in the league?

JOURNALISM DEPT: The Hearst Journal-American's "Chilly Knickerbocker," who writes the "society" column for that rag, has laid down the law to England and France. "Europe's Reception of Chaplin Assailed," is the indignant headline. The column clichés the Royal Family and then adds: "France is just as bad. Chaplin was royally cheered and welcomed in Paris and even entertained by President Auriol. If that isn't a slap at Uncle Sam, I don't know what it is. We should tell the French and the British that if that's the way they feel, they can go and find another Uncle."

Thought that was too rich to confine to the Hearst press. In fact, I think it's too good to keep on this side of the ocean. Will mail it to Paris.

St. Louis Smith Act Victims Held 3d Month Without Bail

By Carl Hirsch

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 24.—James Forest, Marcus "Al" Murphy and Robert Manewitz are their third month in prison here as victims of the Smith Act. Their bail was reduced to \$10,000 each from the original figures of \$40,000 and \$25,000. However, the St. Louis Emergency Defense Committee charged that the bail was "still six times as high as the bail set in comparable cases in this court over the last four years."

The committee chairman, Brockman Schumacher, announced that Federal Judge Roy W. Harper's decision upholding excessive bail would be appealed.

U. S. Attorney George L. Robertson put on an elaborate spectacle at the bail hearing here in blocking reduction of bail to any level which the defendants could possibly be expected to meet. Witnesses called were the professional informers John Lautner and Thomas Younglove.

Defense attorney Douglas MacLeod protested that their testimony in no way affected the bail issue.

The prosecution also brought in Mrs. H. De Francesca, former landlady of James and Dorothy Forest. She was forced to admit

on cross-examination that the Forests were "very nice people" and that there was nothing about their conduct which could prejudice their right to suitable bail.

Judge Harper indicated that since the defendants have been unable to post bond and have not yet found lawyers willing to represent them the court would appoint counsel and order a quick trial.

He overruled a motion to reduce the bail of Mrs. Dorothy Forest, who was freed on \$10,000 bond after she became seriously ill in jail.

The defense committee issued an appeal for financial aid in carrying forward its fight for reduction of bail, to be sent to Chairman Brockman Schumacher at Box 481, Wellston Station, St. Louis.

ILLNESS OF JUDGE DEFERS TRIAL OF PITTSBURGH '5'

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 24.—The illness of Judge Wm. Alvah Stewart interrupted the trial of Steve Nelson and other members of the "Pittsburgh 5" at a critical point last week. It was very uncertain whether the Court would be able to select a jury from the prejudiced middle class Federal panel when it recessed the trial until Dec. 1.

Only six tentative jurors had been selected out of 21 who had been examined in five days. The others had been dismissed for extreme prejudice or for connections with the Federal Government. Even the six who were selected—with one exception—had admitted some prejudice.

The defense had not yet used its peremptory challenges—which include 10 original peremptories for the group and three additional ones for each of the five defendants.

It is uncertain whether Stewart himself will sit in the case when the trial begins again. The judge said he was entering a hospital for lung surgery.

Stewart said that Acting Chief Judge Albert R. Maris of the Third Circuit Court of Appeals, which includes two Pennsylvania and one New Jersey judicial districts, was trying to find another judge.

The examination of the jurors so far has revealed an extreme pattern of prejudice. These jurors were planted on the jury panel by

judges, members of the U. S. Attorney's office, Chambers of Commerce, American Legion Posts and other reactionaries.

One of the Legion nominees was Juror Donofsky of Johnstown, Pa., a self-employed brush salesman.

He was finally disqualified at the insistence of Defense Attorneys Bertram Edises and Ralph Powe after he repeatedly expressed his prejudice. None of the examined panel members was an industrial worker.

Ben Careathers, Pittsburgh Negro leader; William Albertson, Secretary of the Michigan Communist Party, Irving Weissman of New York, and James H. Dolsen, Daily Worker writer, are on trial with Steve Nelson.

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Orchestra, Alexander Kutin, conductor, 35 Voice-Mah Choir, Alexander Michel Domra, Soloist, Carnegie Hall, Dec. 6—8:30 p.m. Tickets \$1.20, \$2.00, \$2.40, \$3.00 incl. tax. Carnegie Hall Box Office.

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APC URGES DRIVE FOR PEACE BY THANKSGIVING

The American Peace Crusade appealed yesterday to all Americans to join in a special action for an immediate cease-fire in Korea to make possible "a bright Thanksgiving of peace after 30 months of war."

The statement was issued from a meeting of the national committee of the APC held Sunday at the Hotel Ansonia in New York.

The committee further voted to send a delegation of Crusade leaders to confer with the U. S., British, Indian and other delegations of the

UN to urge an immediate truce. "Let the proposal of India serve," said the committee, "as a basis for discussion; or let it be improved and amended, debated and discussed, but while the talk goes on in New York, let the bloodshed stop in distant Korea."

The APC statement called on all peace-loving men and women in the U. S. to urge on President Truman and President-elect Eisenhower immediate action for a cease-fire; to visit public officials and to collect more signatures in the national peace referendum.

"Peace in Korea," the APC statement declared, "is within reach if we will but lift our hands to the task."

"Even as we meet the diplomats around the long UN table are gathering to examine a compromise proposal on the last of the 63 vexing issues."

"We insist that some way can be found and must be found to end the fighting."

Quill Outlines Preparations For Bus Strike

Michael J. Quill, president of the CIO Transport Workers Union, declared yesterday that the strike against nine private bus lines will start Dec. 1 as scheduled, unless the companies have a direct answer for the union today, in the meeting called by Theodore H. Kheel, impartial umpire of the transit industry.

The 10 a.m. meeting, in which the union and spokesmen for the nine bus lines will participate, is being held at the Bar Association offices at 42 W. 44 St. The union is seeking the 40-hour week, but the companies insist they first get permission to raise the 10-cent fare to 15 cents.

Quill, in a press conference, cited meetings with each of the nine companies since Nov. 6, when the union membership voted to authorize a strike.

He declared emergency bus service would be available to hospitals and to schools for handicapped children.

U. S. CITIZEN TESTIFIES AT PRAGUE SPY TRIAL

PRAGUE, Nov. 24.—Oscar Langer, a U. S. citizen, testified Friday in the trial of 14 here for treason and espionage, it was reported today by the Prague radio. Langer, said the broadcast, was born a Slovak, became a U. S. citizen, and returned after the war to become a functionary in the Slovak Communist Party. He testified to having participated in the plot against the Czech state led by Rudolf Slansky, former CP secretary.

Confessions of participation in the plot were made today by Rudolf Margolin, former deputy foreign trade minister; Otto Fischl, ex-deputy finance minister, and Otto Sling, of Moravia.

Hearing of trial testimony is expected to end tomorrow.

The Prague broadcast said Langer returned to Bratislava after the

war, where he met Dr. Winterstein, head of the Czech Zionist organization, who put him in touch with Slansky.

One of the defendants, Evzen Loebel, former deputy minister of foreign trade, told the court he had given "secret information" to Fred Neal, identified as a college professor and occasional contributor to American magazines.

Loebel also testified he had passed secret information to Konni Zilliacus, British Laborite; Alexander Taub, General Motors representative in Czechoslovakia; London Times correspondent Godfrey Lias, and Hermann Field.

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